Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring: A GEM Sampling Design for the Nearshore EVOSTC and NPS SWAN

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GEM: An EVOS Legacy

4 Linked Habitats

- Offshore
- □ Alaska Coastal Current
- Nearshore
- Watersheds



GEM Objectives

- □ To detect change
- □ To understand causes
- □ To predict future change
- □ To solve problems

History of Nearshore GEM

- □ Oct 2001 Start Planning process (Project 02395 Schoch, Eckert, Dean)
- □ Nov 2001 Workshop with academics
- □ Jan 2002 Anchorage workshop with agency personnel, researchers, stakeholders
- □ Apr 2002 Report providing conceptual design
- Oct 2002 Developing GEM Designs (Project 03687, Bodkin and Dean)
- □ Dec 2003 Report with specific design alternatives/budgets
- □ Oct 2004 Receive funding for implementation
- □ Nov. 2004 Workshop to coordinate & collaborate

General Design Characteristics

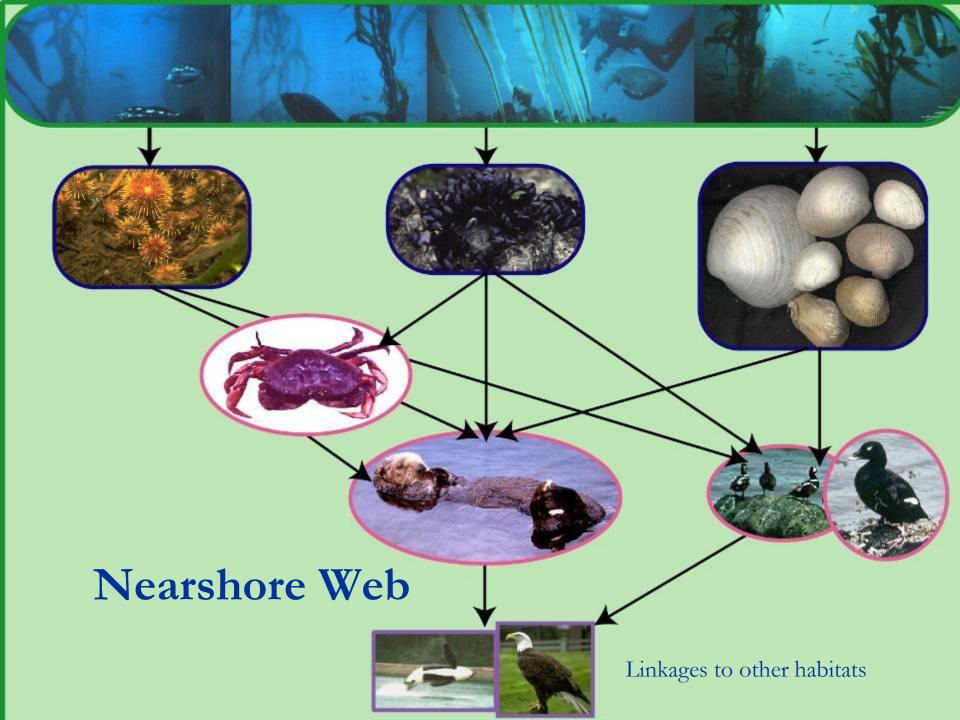
- □ Temporal scale Yearly or greater
- □ Geographic scale 1 km or greater
- □ Geographic constraint Kodiak to Cordova
- Metrics Selected vertebrates, algae, invertebrates, contaminants, physical factors
- □ Habitat constraint Nearshore sheltered rocky and gravel / mixed sand gravel, intertidal focus, MLLW

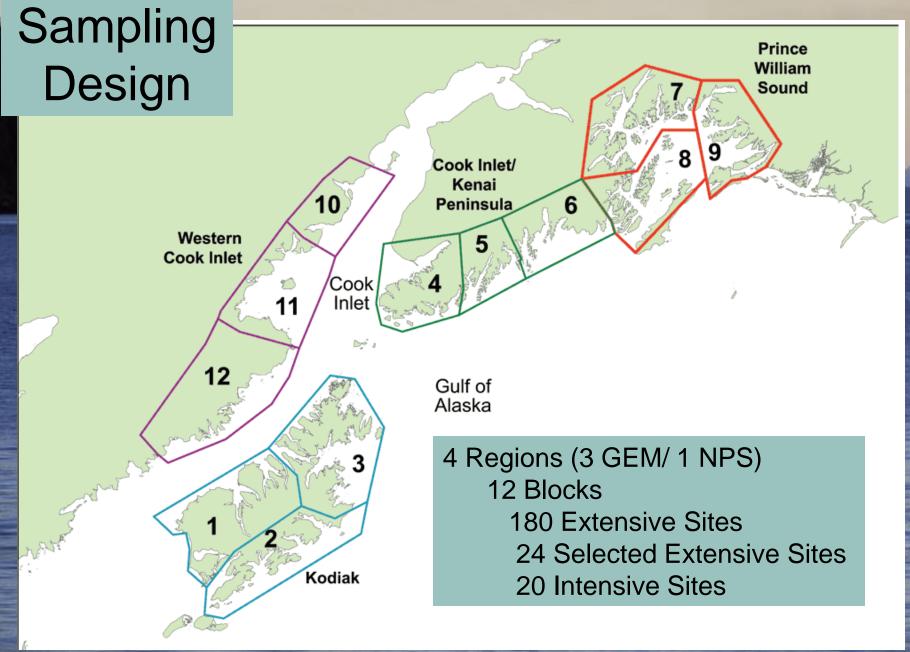
General Design Characteristics

- Combination of synoptic, intensive, extensive sampling
- Systematic component to distribution of sampling effort
- □ Added selected extensive sites

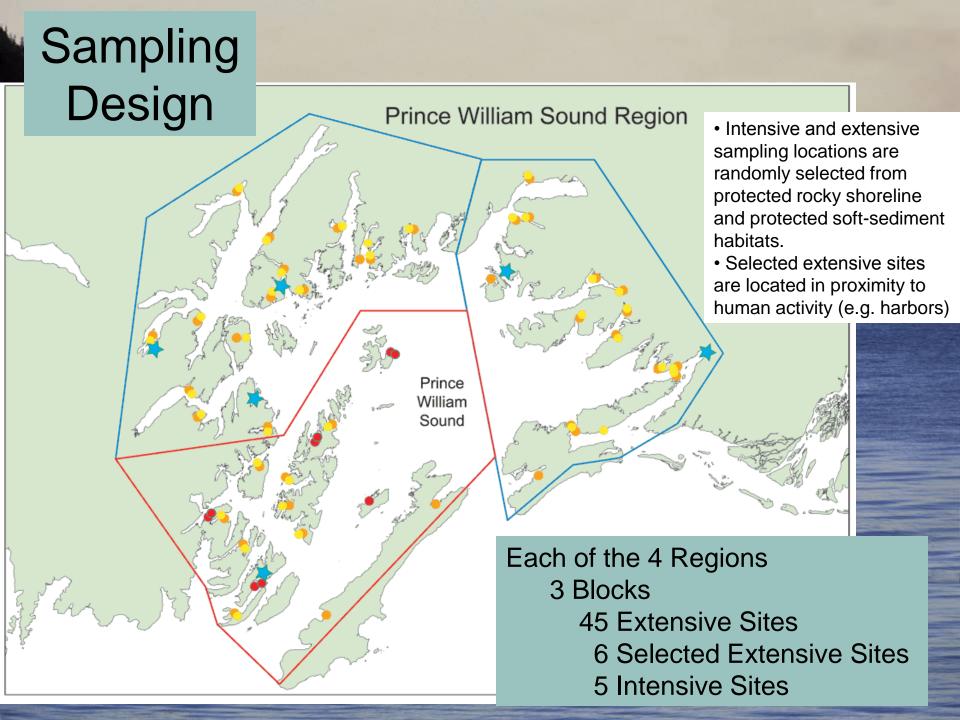
Defining the Nearshore

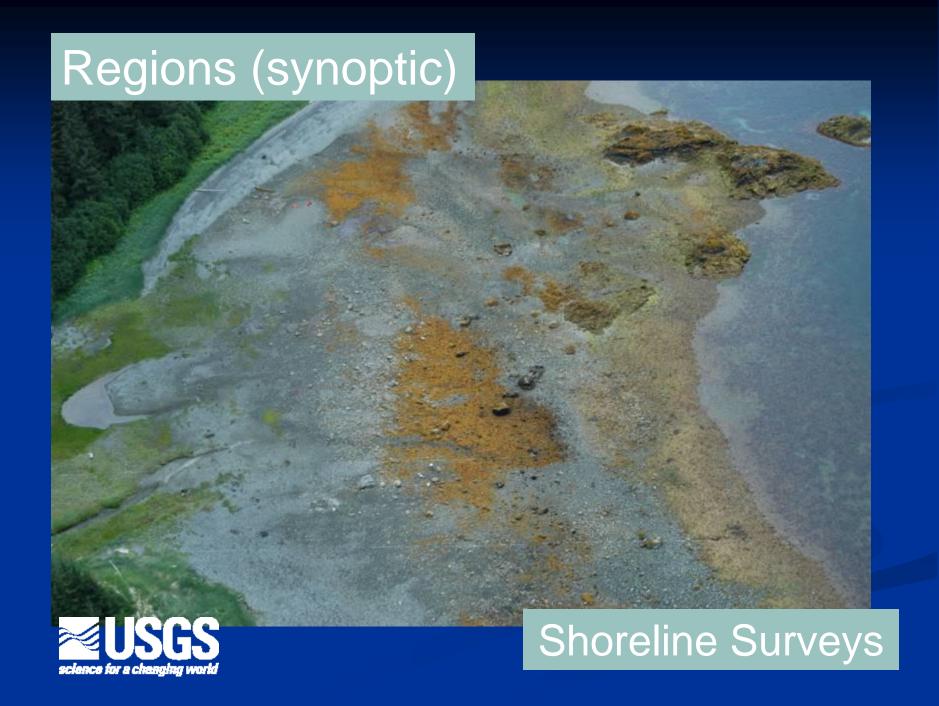
- □ High intertidal to ~ 20m depth
- Macro algae a primary contributor to productivity
- □ Food web based on sessile macro invertebrates
- □ Space is a limiting resource















Nearshore Birds and Marine Mammals

- Abundance
- Diet
- Productivity

Sites - Intensive

Physical Measures











Intertidal/Subtidal Communities

- Density
- Productivity
- Diversity



Sites - Extensive





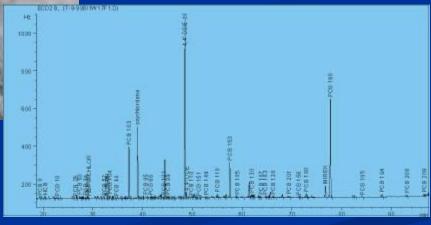
- Abundance
- Sizes



Subsistence Food









- Contaminants

Understanding Causes for Change

